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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 11, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63° 2 p.m. 71°
Humidity 74° 59°

November 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67° 2 p.m. 76°
Humidity 84° 53°

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.15

8096 日八初月十

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ARMISTICE.

ALLIED BLOCKADE TO CONTINUE.

PITIFUL APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

REQUEST FOR MITIGATION OF "FEARFUL CONDITIONS."

London, November 8.

The Kaiser's abdication has strengthened the belief that the German Government will accept the armistice terms.

Text of the German Reply.

By Trans Atlantic Wireless.

[Secretary of State to Mr. Lansing]

Berlin, November 11.

Secretary is in accord with the common aims and ideals of Democracy. The German Government has addressed themselves to the President of the United States with a request to re-establish peace.

The peace was to correspond with the principles which the President has always maintained.

Its aim was to be a just solution of all questions.

Furthermore, the President has declared that he did not wish to interfere with the peaceful development.

The German Government has received the Conditional Armistice.

After a blockade of fifty months, peace conditions, especially the surrender of the means of transport and the sustenance of the troops of occupation, would make it impossible to provide Germany with food and would cause the starvation of millions of men, women and children, all the more as the blockade is to continue.

We had to accept these conditions, but we feel it our duty to draw President Wilson's attention most solemnly and with all earnestness to the fact that the enforcement of these conditions must produce amongst the German people feelings contrary to those upon which alone the reconstruction of the Community of Nations can rest guaranteeing a just and durable peace.

The German people, therefore, in this fateful hour address themselves again to the President with the request to use his influence with the Allied Powers to mitigate those fearful conditions.

Please confirm.

SOLF,

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Abdication Decree.

London, November 9.

A German official wireless message states:—Prince Max, the Imperial Chancellor, has issued the following Decree:—

"The Kaiser and the King have decided to renounce the Throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser, the renouncing by the Crown Prince of the Throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled. For the Regency he intends to appoint Deputy Ebert as Imperial Chancellor and he has proposed that a Bill be brought in for the establishment of a law providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and for a Constitutional German National Assembly which will settle finally the future form of Government of the German nation and of those peoples desirous of coming within the Empire."

U.S. COTTON OUTPUT.

London, November 11.

A Washington message says the census shows the cotton planted in 1918 is 7,791,000.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Splendid Advance of the Allies.

FRENCH CAVALRY CROSS BELGIAN FRONTIER.

Paris, November 9.

In great victories, which are a prelude to even greater, on a 70 mile front between the Scheldt and the Aisne, the Germans have been forced to retreat, better, better. On the British right General Dabney's First French Army took 4,000 prisoners. Guise has been captured and positions carried of enormous strength and importance. Between the Oise and Chateau Porcien the French have penetrated all parts of the Hindenburg line and compelled the Germans to retreat over six miles.—Havas.

Magnificent British Advance.

London, November 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We are advancing on the whole British front. The Fourth and Third Armies, on the right, are advancing across the Sambre River towards the Belgian frontier, meeting with little organised resistance.

The First Army, in the centre, has rapidly progressed astride the Mons-Ode Canal. Southward of the Canal we have crossed the Mauberge Mons Railway and are approaching Mons.

Northward of the Mons-Ode Canal the First Army's left, in conjunction with the Fifth Army's right, cleared the area between the Scheldt River and the Antwerp Canal, capturing Peruwels, and crossed the Antwerp Canal southward of Peruwels.

On the left, the Fifth and Second Armies gained the bank of the Scheldt on the whole front.

The Fifth Army captured Antwerp and Tournai and progressed eastwards of these towns.

The Second Army is approaching Renaix.

Progress on Whole Front.

London, November 10.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our advanced troops are gaining contact with the retiring enemy on the whole front.

We occupied Faubourg de Brabant on the southern outskirts of Mons.

Farther north we are approaching Leuz and have captured Renaix.

The American Advance.

London, November 10.

An American communique states:—Crossing the Meuse south of St. Enny we captured Moust, pushed through Woivre Forest and captured Jambes, Souppes and Remoiville.

South of Esdonvillers, we captured Moiray, Thonnay and Manhoules, all of which were vigorously defended.

The German Withdrawal.

London, November 9.

A German official wireless message says:—We evacuated the part of Tournai lying on the west bank of the Scheldt. We withdrew between the Scheldt and the Oise and westward of the Meuse.

The Flanders Advance.

London, November 10.

A British Belgian communique states:—The Belgians occupy the western bank of the Ghent-Terzuz Canal from the Dutch frontier to Ghent station. The French occupy Malden and the heights east thereof, and the northern part of Meersche. The British occupied the southern part of Meersche.

French Cavalry Cross Belgian Frontier.

London, November 10.

A French communique states:—We have advanced fifteen kilometres at certain points, capturing prisoners and guns and considerable material, including several railway trains.

Our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, halting the enemy rearguard.

We occupied Glageon, four miles from Hirson and St. Michel, and pursuing the enemy beyond those places on the general line Montignier, the northern edge of St. Michel and the forest of Macquenois Forge Philippe.

Further east, after forcing the crossing of the Than and the Aube, we carried the plateau northward, despite resistance. We advanced considerably beyond Sigy-le-Petit and reached the railway from Mazières to Hirson. We surrounded Mazières and crossed the Meuse further east.

German Defeat Becoming Worse.

London, November 9.

The German retreat is becoming worse daily. The German have commenced to evacuate the Escaut salient between Valenciennes and Ghent.

The British occupied Oudal Ecaut and have taken Maubeuge, driving back the enemy towards Mons and Charleroi.

The French in the south reached the outskirts of Fourmies and Hirson, and the southern suburbs of Mazières.

French and American units chased the Germans from their last positions on the heights east of the Meuse, driving them back from the Woivre Plain.—French Wireless.

Serbian Progress in Hungary.

London, November 9.

The Serbian advance in Hungary continues.

They have crossed the Danube between Baviar and Samlin, and the Sav at Samlin and Mitrovica.—French Wireless.

COTTON WORKERS' DEMANDS.

London, November 11.

The Cotton Spinners and Cardroom Workers Amalgamation has decided to ballot among 100,000 members on the question of striking owing to the employers' refusal of a forty per cent. advance in wages. The employers have offered an advance of twenty per cent.

The manufacturers have refused the cotton workers' application for a fifty per cent. advance in wages. The men's Federation will submit the claim to the Committee on Production.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN REVOLT.

Soldiers' Council at Bremen Recognised.

London, November 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the *Wester Zeitung* publishes the Agreement between the Bremen Soldiers' Council and the Commander of the Garrison providing for joint control of military authority and the provisioning of the town; also the release of political and military prisoners and the recognition of the Soldiers' Council as a civil authority.

CROATIANS JOIN SERBIANS.

London, November 9.

The *Wester Zeitung* states that the Croatian National Council at Agram has resolved to unite with Serbia.

THE TURKISH ARMISTICE.

London, November 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Jardine, Lord Robert Cecil stated that some time must elapse before Clause 16 of the Turkish Armistice could be fully carried out at Aden owing to the conditions there, but he did not think there was too slightest danger to the settlement at Aden.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Unity Among the Allies.

Paris, Nov. 7.

French opinion approves President Wilson's note to Germany concerning the conditions of the armistice as proof of complete unity among the free nations. President Wilson refers the enemy to Marshal Foch and Admiral Roslyn Weymans associated. Germany's envoys coming under the white flag, Germany's surrender is manifest to the world.

French opinion is satisfied as to President Wilson's 14 points and 5 principles subject to qualifications. The Allies are reserving independence regarding freedom of the sea. The restoration of invaded territories is most important to France. Restoration must mean full compensation for all damage to the civil population, covering losses by the devastation of territories.—Havas.

The German Delegates' Arrival.

London, Nov. 8.

Hitherto there have been no official details of the historic meeting to-day behind the French lines, not even the name of the meeting place is yet known. Herr Erzberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne where they were formally received at six o'clock this morning by Marshal Foch and his Chief of Staff, General Weygand, and Admiral Weymss. A German courier left for Main Headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the armistice terms.

The Terms Disclosed.

Paris, Nov. 9.

Newspapers publish the following account of yesterday's interview:—An apparently historic meeting took place at a chateau near Senlis. Herr Erzberger, speaking in French, formally explained the Mission. Marshal Foch then read aloud the terms of the armistice. The delegates were prepared for these terms in bulk but when they heard the details they understood for the first time the extent of the German defeat. After the delegates made a few observations regarding the difficulties of carrying out certain clauses Herr Erzberger asked, in the interests of humanity, that an immediate suspension of arms should be ordered. Marshal Foch replied that there could be no suspension till the armistice is signed.

German Courier Delayed.

London, Nov. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that owing to the heavy German barrage and machine-gun fire on the battle front the passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's headquarters to Spa was so delayed that he was not expected to reach German Headquarters till the afternoon of the 9th. It is not likely that any decision in regard to the armistice will be reached to-day. While nothing is yet known as to the exact nature of the terms observers report that they clearly flattered the German parliamentaires whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they were ready to bow to their fate.

An Admission of Defeat.

London, Nov. 8.

A wireless German official message says: The Imperial Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad as follows: In these hard days many living outside the Fatherland, surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing, will be heavy hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers fought heroically to the last, as no army ever fought. The homeland has shown unheard of power of endurance and suffering. Forsaken in the fifth year by their Allies the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of their enemies. Victory, for which many hoped, is not granted us, but the German people has won a greater victory, for it has conquered itself and its belief in the justice of might. From this victory we will draw for the hard times before us a new strength whereon you too can build.

Thanksgiving Services.

London, Nov. 9.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of the Nonconformists have issued a notice, in the clergy suggesting that the churches be kept open continuously in preparation for immediate thanksgiving services.

(Continued on Page 7.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report states that the silver market is unchanged, though the recent reduction in insurance rates will doubtless be reflected in the price of silver.

London, Nov. 9.

The silver market is steady.

GERMANY CLIMBS DOWN.

How Hongkong Received the News.

The news that Germany had accepted the Allied armistice conditions, as received this morning in Hongkong with the utmost jubilation. Fairly early in the forenoon, rumours were freely circulating that the information had been received in the Colony by wireless, though the exact nature of the information was not known. Later on, however, the *Telegraph* was able, through the courtesy of the Hongkong *Bulletin*, to circulate the text of the German Reply, showing that the Allied conditions had been accepted and a plea made to President Wilson to attempt to secure their mitigation. The news was eagerly devoured, and a feeling of joyousness soon prevailed.

Flare of the Allied nations were soon in evidence, and at Alexandra Buildings, especially there was a most profuse display. Many of the native shops also flew flags, and this afternoon the main thoroughfares of the city were a blaze of colour. There was a general feeling of relief that the Allies had at length imposed their will on the Germans and that the final conclusion of peace could not be far distant. At the Hongkong Hotel at five-thirty there was quite an enthusiastic scene. The dining room being almost full, the orchestra struck up the British National Anthem, then following with the national airs of the other Allies. There was much applauding, those present standing, and at the close there were enthusiastic cheers raised.

Many of the business offices closed for the afternoon, and a general holiday air has prevailed.

Brazil to Have Embassy at Rome.

Brazil has notified Italy that it intends to raise its Legation at Rome to the rank of Embassy. This follows Italy's action in establishing an Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Tientsin Scotsmen.

The annual general meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of Tientsin was held on the 28th ult. in the Gordon Hall. The Report and Accounts for the past year were read and passed. The following committee was elected for the year 1918/19:—Messrs. E. S. Rendall, (President), W. W. G. Ross, (Vice President), G. P. Douglas (Hon. Sec.), J. H. Watson, (Hon. Treas.), B. G. Buchanan, A. B. Lowson, Capt. A. C. M. Biny, W. F. Rutherford, P. S. Jameson, and A. S. Annan. After deciding on the manner in which St. Andrew's Day will be celebrated this year the meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the outgoing President, Mr. J. L. Lyness.

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TODAY.

Victory Tea—2.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victory Tea—2.15 p.m.

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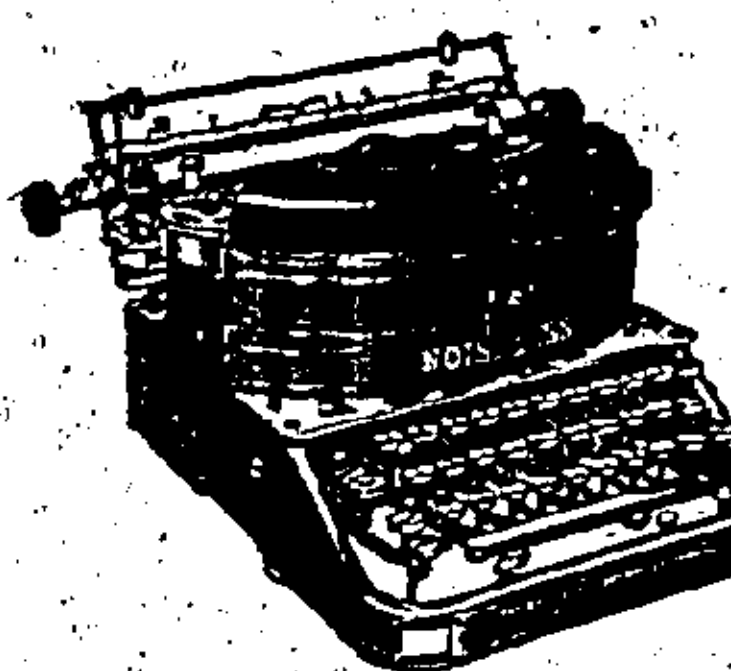
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GENERAL NEWS.

Peru's Monetary Law. The Peruvian Government has promulgated the revised Monetary Law. It authorises the issue of \$15,000,000 in banknotes against dollar or pound sterling deposits in New York and London banks. This is virtually the same arrangement as that effected between the United States and Argentina. The law provides that all exchange transactions must be on the basis of \$5.01 1/4 to the Peruvian pound for cable transfers on New York.

Henry Ford Hospital.

The Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country, was formally taken over by the United States Government recently. It is to be used, it was announced, for the care of wounded soldiers, and will be ready for occupancy by January 1 next. The four floors of the building are to be divided into sixteen wards each, with accommodations for 100 patients.

A Millionaire's Heirs.

The Rev. E. C. Lobenstein and Mrs. Rose L. Beebe, both of Shanghai, are stated to be named as heirs in the will of the late Mr. William O. Lobenstein, millionaire leather merchant of Chicago and Leavenworth. When Mr. Lobenstein made his last will, just before the war, there was a large bequest to the Gamsinde Rab of Stadt Eislefeld, Sachsen-Meiningen, Germany. Subsequently, when the stories of German atrocities began to appear and when it had been proved Germany was responsible for the war, the patriotic merchant changed his will. The widow receives £200,000 in four annual installments of £50,000. Another heir is Mr. Horace G. Lobenstein of Detroit, brother of the Rev. E. C. Lobenstein and Mrs. Beebe. The Rev. Lobenstein left Shanghai a month ago for the United States.

War Has Taken Doctors.

"The medical profession has furnished a greater percentage of its members to active army and navy service than any other civil pursuit. Nearly a quarter of the physicians actively engaged in practice before we went to war are now in military service, and it is probable that nearly another quarter must be furnished. It has, therefore, become of the utmost importance that medical education be maintained and that qualified young men be prepared for civil and military medicine." So declared Dean C. B. Bardeen, of the University of Wisconsin Medical School, in explaining the necessity for medical training at this time and the education required to train a physician or surgeon. "Preparation for medicine now requires, after a four-year high-school course, two years of specialized pre-medical study, then a four-year course in the medical school, and finally a year of hospital study, civil or military."

Dayaks and the Red Cross.

The following is a letter sent to the Editor of the Times:—A touching instance of admiration of our cause by the semi-savage jungle races of far off Borneo may be of as much interest to your readers as it is to myself. In this mail's letters from Borneo I learn from a relative, one of the few white officials in that country, that when the natives last came in from all parts of a widely-scattered sector of river and jungle for pay they voluntarily passed the hat round and collected the equivalent of some £3 in cents for the Red Cross work "over the big water" of which they had heard, as bush natives do. And that a new day later an aged Dayak chief had come down river in his dug-out, from some day's distance away, with some fresh paddy, bananas, and two chickens which he begged the White Man to accept and to send on to his brother orang-putih, or white brother, who lay wounded and sick beyond the ocean. The fact that the rich man looks small in comparison with this simple offering of his best at the hands of the jungle man, who has learned to respect his white neighbor and to share the kaling and the suppers of his white neighbor, is a touching instance of the power of the Red Cross work and of the power of the Red Cross work to bring about a new understanding between the races.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Loan Proposal.
The Peking News Agency reports that the partial redemption of the 4th year domestic loan by drawing which ought to have taken place last February has been postponed until now on account of financial difficulty. As the Government's credit is involved in this matter the Ministry of Finance has proposed to make use of the Customs revenue surplus, of which some \$2,000,000 are still available, for this purpose. It is reported however that the Diplomatic Body has no, yet consented to China's request.

Orphanages and the War.

The Lord Mayor has received at the Mansion House about \$6,000 in response to his appeal for the seven best-known orphanages whose income has shrunk under war conditions. In these institutions 1,800 fatherless boys and girls are being clothed and educated. An anonymous donor has recently given \$200, the Haberdashers' Company and Mr. James Buchanan \$105 each, and the Grocers' Company \$100. It is hoped that \$15,000 or \$20,000 will be raised, and the fund is still open.

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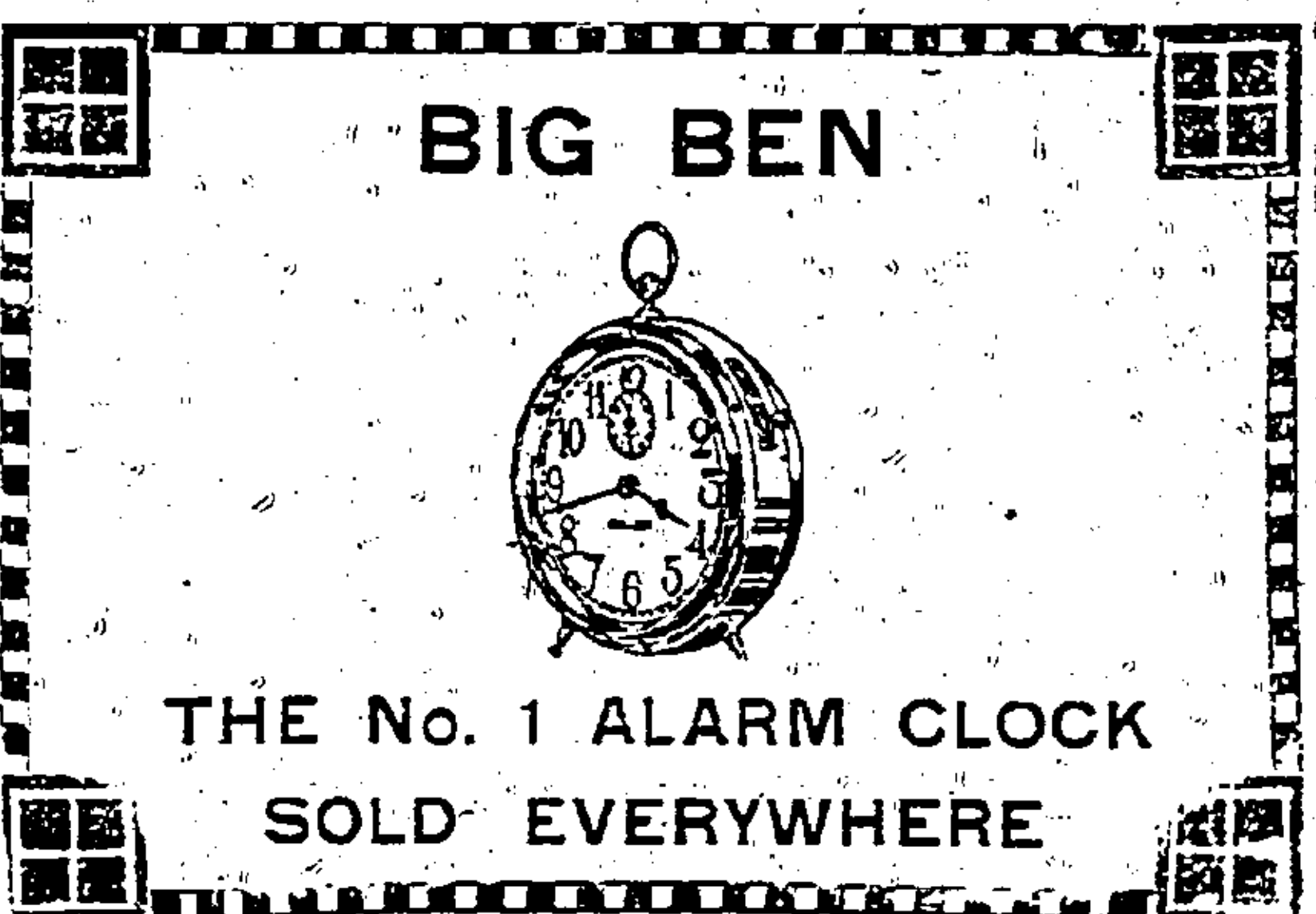
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918.

THE SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

We commented on Saturday on the extraordinary spectacle of Soldiers' and Sailors' Councils being set up in Germany and assuming control of affairs in a number of the principal cities. That such a movement should manifest itself and actually be put into effect in a country such as Germany, where the iron hand of militarism has so long directed the nation's energies, is a fact of the utmost significance. There are those who have held that a revolution in Germany would be an impossibility, so strict has been the measure of military control exercised, but the events of the past few days have shown that, despite the most rigorous autocracy, there are ways and means of a country's armed forces combining to disobey the orders of their superiors and of taking matters into their own hands. Soldiers and sailors may be kept in subjection for a time, but when the discipline oversteps the bounds of reason there is always a danger of revolt, and when such a revolt occurs its intensity is likely to correspond to the extent of the coercion which has preceded and led up to it. We have seen that well illustrated in the case of Russia, where the people, shaking off the bonds of despotism, have indulged in the wildest excesses and paid no heed whatever to restraint in any shape or form.

The iron hand can be far too ruthlessly employed, as Germany today must assuredly be realising. There comes a limit to the patience and endurance of those, subject to it, and when that is reached convulsions are bound to manifest themselves. After all, the human factor has to be taken into account, for man is something more than a mere machine, and it is this element which has caused the German sailors and soldiers to kick against the pricks and to show their masters that liberty cannot ever be wholly suppressed. Failure to take account of this fact has created the terrible muddle in which Russia finds herself to-day and unless there is a rapid change of front in Germany it is conceivable that Bolshevism will shake that country also to its very foundations. This spirit of unrest and of revolt against discipline is unhappily showing itself in all parts of Europe at the moment. The Scandinavian countries are beginning to know something of it, while even in peaceful Switzerland, where autocracy is practically unknown, the authorities have had to expel Bolshevist agitators and to mobilise troops at Zurich owing to the extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening to create trouble on the occasion of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Developments such as these naturally cause us to pause and consider what the future has in store. It is inevitable, of course, that a great world war like the present struggle should produce cataclysmic eruptions; it is bound to have its reactions on the social structure of Europe especially. And there are great dangers lest the situation takes on a new turn and in course of time gets wholly out of hand. It is true that the Allies are fighting to safeguard and preserve individual and national liberty, but to say that is not to admit that the end sought is the complete removal of all restraints. That is the extreme Bolshevist view, and if it ever came to be realised it would be a sorry day for the world.

In national and international life, direction and control are as essential as in ordinary business or civic spheres. Without it, chaos is sure to result. That is why we cannot but view with apprehension the tendency towards the creation of so-called Soldiers' and Workers' Councils, in which ignorant and irresponsible men, with no directive ability and no sense of proportion, imagine that they have the right to rule the roost. We have seen what these things have meant in Russia; and how autocracy itself has been patting down the German people under the spell of Bolshevism, which sweeps away and never, never builds up. The times call for a greater freedom for oppressed peoples; admittedly, but they also demand moderation. Only by the exercise of that virtue and by level-headedness and sanity of outlook can the task of reconstituting the world be carried through. Bolshevism would leave the world in a worse state than ever, and any nation which allows it full sway would find that it had jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Unearthing the Criminals.

Those who hope that the guilty persons in this war will not escape punishment will note with satisfaction that the British War Cabinet has authorised the appointment of a Commission to enquire into enemy breaches of the laws and customs of war and the responsibility therefor. Particular attention is to be paid by this Commission to highly-placed individuals who have ordered, or tacitly consented to, the numerous violations of international usage of which this war has furnished us with so many terrible examples. That is a step in the right direction, for it is no use letting these matters rest until peace is concluded and the projected League of Nations brought into existence. We do not doubt that even now the arch sinners in Germany and elsewhere are making careful preparations to escape from the punishment which they know is their due, and it is therefore high time that their offences were investigated and a calm and deliberate expression of opinion formulated regarding their part in the campaign of frightfulness by which Germany and her Allies hoped to scare the world into submission to their ideals. We know in a general way what the feeling in Allied countries is against these inhuman monsters, and what the average Allied citizen would do to them if they had them in their grasp, but it is well that the crimes of which they have been guilty should be fully catalogued and the responsibility brought home to the proper quarters.

The Chief Villain.

The now deposed Kaiser, of course, we regard as the chief villain. He not only engineered the war and worked for it over a long space of years, but he must have been cognisant of the systematic steps which have been taken, in defiance of all codes of honour and civilisation, to secure German domination by any means, foul or otherwise. The air raids on open towns, the bombing of hospitals, the sinking of passenger and hospital ships, the pillaging and burning of towns and villages, the slavery forced upon the inhabitants of occupied territory, the abominable treatment of prisoners of war, and a long list of other ghastly outrages are some of the things for which someone should be made to answer. The Kaiser, as we say, must have known of all these happenings—indeed, he probably ordered the commission of many of them—and he therefore stands to-day as the biggest criminal in or out of Europe. And those of his underlings who conceived these flagrant breaches of law and enforced them are to be equally condemned. Let their heinous crimes be investigated and laid bare, and let us hope that in the peace terms which are drawn up the Allies will insist that these blackguards be not allowed to escape to the sanctuary of neutral countries but be tried and punished to the utmost limit for their depravity which has brought so much sorrow and suffering to the world.

Ext't the Kaiser.

We are getting quite accustomed nowadays to abdications. Europe is assuredly getting well stocked with unemployed ex-monarchs, and the latest to join their number is Kaiser Wilhelm. The news is not unexpected, but it is intensely gratifying all the same. The man who reckoned that he had a Divine mission on this earth, and who saw nothing incongruous in discharging it by the most bestial and abominable methods, has now come to realise that he is despised by the world and not wanted even by his own people. So he has had to climb down from his Throne and renounce all the ambitions on which he had set his heart from the very day when was called upon to rule the German people. How his mad dream has vanished! To day he must be a sick and sorry man, and he will indeed be fortunate if he manages to stretch out the thread of his life for very much longer. We rejoice that circumstances have compelled him to quit the scene, but at the same time we hope, with every loyal Briton, that he will not be permitted to evade the fate which he so well merits.

DAY BY DAY.

PEACE WITH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the violent German offensive against the British at Ypres.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2. 11/16d.

Requiem Mass.
A Requiem Mass will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow, Tuesday, the 12th, at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. J.J. Leiria.

Arrived from Shanghai.
Captain L. D'Oliveira, the Secretary of the Chinese Coast Officers' Guild, arrived in the Colony to-day from Shanghai, on Guild business.

Killed by a Train.
The body of an unknown Chinese has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary. Deceased was found strangled on the first floor of No. 3 Pennington Street. Three men have been arrested in connection with the murder.

Murder.
The body of an unknown Chinese male has been sent to the Public Mortuary. Deceased was found strangled on the first floor of No. 3 Pennington Street. Three men have been arrested in connection with the murder.

Small Fire.
A fire broke out at about 3 a.m. on the 9th instant, in the kitchen of the Seng Yuen Shop at 132, Main Street, Kowloon. The fire originated in a heap of dried grass which was set ablaze by a spark from a live cinder. The fire was promptly put under control and the damage is estimated at \$40.

Smuggled Opium.
A Chinese boy of the name Nambui was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to smuggle six tins of opium to Kowloon. Inspector P. O. Sullivan prosecuted and said that the Indian guard on the ship found the opium. Defendant pleaded guilty and his Worship fined him \$200, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

Another Piracy Case.
Chun Fat, the master of a licensed junk, reports that at 8 p.m. on 29th ultimo when sailing in the junk Ping Shan from Tunkolun to Tamehui another boat with six men on board came alongside his junk. Three men armed with revolvers boarded his junk and threatened him and his family, forcing them into the hatch. The pirates then towed his junk to the shore of an uninhabited island and left them there. They then sailed away in the direction of Wuhu, in Chinese territory, taking with them a cargo of salt worth \$350.

More Piracy.
Chuk Kwi Kwei, master of a licensed house boat, reports that at about 8 a.m. on the 9th instant his junk was sailing from Taiachan in the direction of Aushan, in Chinese territory, a white painted launch ordered them to stop and asked him to present a salt permit. Seven or eight men, armed with revolvers, commenced to search them and stole money and clothing to the extent of \$118.10. The master was taken on board the launch and was promised to be released to-morrow. The launch steamed away in the direction of Aiplasempi.

Panama's President-Elect.

General Pedro A. Diaz, the President-elect of Panama, successor to Dr. Ramon Valdes, is a baker by trade. That fact by no means militates against him as a public servant, especially as it is conceded, even by his political opponents, that his labours are well baked and full weight. Moreover, he is in hearty accord with the policy of the United States, internal and international, and has always, out of pure regard for the sister republic, read Mr. Hoover's circulars carefully, and scrupulously adhered to the aim of such flour mixtures as promised the best results for the Allies. Panama is to be congratulated.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

Exhibition Games for "Our Day."

The exhibition games on Saturday last on the Club ground, as was expected, created considerable interest, and the football shown was well worth watching. In the senior game, the teams turned out practically as advertised, the only alterations being that Sharman (R.A.) dropped back in the place of Blomfield (R.E.), and Charters took the vacant position at half-back in the Services Team. There was a very large crowd present when the teams lined out, the Hon Mr. Holford kicking off for the Civilians against the sun, and it was early apparent that the game was going to be lively. The Services, on paper, looked to be the much stronger team, but the early exchanges pleased the spectators hugely, as, after some very clever football, the Civilian team appeared to settle down much better than the Services, and following a very smart break-away by the Chinese right wing, Richelmann, the Club centre, slipped the ball past Biggs by neat footwork, and scored a fine goal in the corner of the net just outside Crocker's reach. This early success was very popular with the crowd, and with the Services forwards finishing rather weakly in front of goal, the issue appeared very open especially when Au Kit-rang, on the right, again slipped past the defence and scored another goal with several of the defence hampering him. The Services certainly did not deserve to be two down on general play, and from now on to the end of the game they were much the better team. Pascall scored before the interval when the score was 2-1 for the Civilians. In the second half the Services were clearly the better team, and Chen So left half and his clubmate Cheung at back, assisted by some brilliant goal keeping by Ling Hing saved the side from a bigger defeat. McNiven and Pascall on the Services left wing were far too clever for the Civilians' defence, and McNiven went right through on two occasions with two fine shots, the Services winning deservedly by 3 goals to 2.

The game was well worth watching, and, considering the strangeness many of the players must have experienced in a game of this sort, the football was very good. The Services forwards, as expected, were very good, Pascall and McNiven displaying some very clever football and Green at centre requiring a lot of watching. Townsend, too, at inside right, is a dangerous forward, although several good chances were lost by him through over-zealousness. Stevenson on the outside right was not very prominent. Bilstone at left half was the best of the halves until Smith went in his proper position at centre half in the second portion of the game, when the Services always looked like winning. Biggs and Sharman kicked very well at back but were a trifle uncertain at close quarters, Crocker had not much chance with either of the goals, and made some very useful saves in the second half.

The civilian side were best served forward, the line being fought but very clever, and they certainly played a very attractive football. Richelmann kept his line going with well-judged passes to the wings and there was nothing to choose between the other forwards, who all merited their selection. With the exception of Chen So, the halves could not hold the strong service forwards and this threw a tremendous lot of work on the backs and goals. Cheung, left back, being especially prominent. The display of Lau in goal was a great one, the shots which beat him being at such close quarters as to give him no chance. Mr. Loeh, R.N., was the referee.

The collections taken round the ground and various charges made in connection with the match totalled approximately \$400, which is a very gratifying result for the promoters of the games. The Services' Civilian Division II. There was a little delay in starting the game which necessitated short time being played to allow the Senior game to start promptly, but there was a goodly crowd all

THE GIRL WHO SHINES.

A Secret of Feminine Charm.

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the arsenic ones are always thin and ailing. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Essex Street, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talks to Women". Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$7.8, from the above address.

round the ropes at the kick-off. From the start it was seen that each team was all out, as the early play, despite a glaring sun, was full of incident. The chief anxiety of the Services' team was the extremely smart passing of the Civilian forwards, Hyndman, McManus and Cheah on the right wing combining very smartly, and after Jennings had made a couple of smart saves in succession, McManus managed to open the scoring with a shot close in. The Services were not idle, and from a break-away first Elarby and then McGregor had very hard lines in not beating Silva. The interval arrived with the Civilians one up. The second half was fought out at the same pace, which was very surprising as the sun at this stage must have been very trying, and the Services had hard lines in not scoring. The Civilians again got away to the other end, McManus and Silva leading the rush, and a little mis-understanding with the books gave McManus an opening which he promptly accepted, Jennings having no chance. The Civilians in the closing stages nearly added to their score, the ball being swung out to Cheah who trapped it cleverly and working his way in sent in a hot shot which Jennings just managed to stop and sweep out of danger in the nick of time. Time arrived with the Civilians leading by 2-0.

The general opinion of this match was rather upset by the smart work of the Civilian forward line, who played in tip-top form. McManus led the forwards like a veteran, and is a very useful player, while Hyndman was always a source of worry to the defence, playing his usual hard and clever game. Cheah, the Young University forward, improved his reputation. He is fast and clever and Silva and Yang on the left were good. The halves were a hard-working trio, Hyder being very prominent, and Jackson played a fine game at back. Souza was cool and safe but was not overworked. Jennings, in goal for the Services could not be blamed for the goals and at times brought off some smart clearances. The books worked hard with Schoeller prominent, while Lt. Jones and Knight did well against a clever Elarby, who gave the Services forwards and he got good support from L. Wilkinson and Strange. The Services' forward line, however, were a bit ragged, good combination being lacking. Sgt. Major Pragnall was the referee.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, is a candidate for the United States Senate. The Indianapolis News suggests that, if elected he should apply his factory methods to simplify and expedite the rather cumbersome procedure of that body. He might provide a sort of moving belt to which one Senator would attach a bill as it came round, another would slap on the engrossment attachment, a third would stamp it with committee approval as it came by. Perhaps the next man would hurriedly scow on an amendment or make a slight change in the wording. As the belt continued on its journey each member of the Senate would have some duty to perform. Thus the work of legislation would be "standardized," and in a remarkably short time the belt would carry the bill to the President for his signature.

The success of the five-ton Renault, or "whippet," tank and the future possibilities of this arm have given rise to the study of new technical problems. One of these is how to overcome the "blindness" of the tank. A tank in action can only see its immediate surroundings, and the courage has been recorded of officers who led tanks into action by walking ahead and directing their fire. Then there is the need for "liaison" between tanks. It is extremely difficult to convey orders, especially as the noise of the motor makes verbal communication impossible. Again, there is the difficulty of correct firing. When a tank is floundering about in shell holes direct hits are almost impossible, yet for a tank to remain stationary is to give excellent opportunities to the enemy artillery.

The history of hunger-striking and its uses in all countries, and ages would make good reading. In modern times it has been employed by imprisoned suffragists, Sina Feiners and conscientious objectors, and it has been the cause of the special legislation known as the "Cat and Mouse Act." But its uses in ancient times seem much more extraordinary. According to the Hindoo Manu Code there was a process in India called "Aharitan," which was one of the means by which a creditor recovered property lent. He posted himself on the debtor's doorstep and went on hunger-strike, his object being to make the debtor reasonable by forcing upon him the very unpleasant prospect of having a man die on his threshold. There was a strikingly similar process in the Breton laws of Ireland, which was, however, much more disadvantageous to the debtor, who had to keep the creditor company in his hunger-strike.

Inquests without juries have begun. Now burial without coffin is suggested because of the scarcity of elm. The undertakers propose basket coffins. Mr. Jevon-Gower pleads for revival of the "ancient custom" of doing without coffin altogether. Nor is it so very ancient, for until the end of the seventeenth century, when coffin for all became the rule, the poor in Britain were laid reverently in the earth at burial covered only with cloth, sometimes only with hay and flowers. It is noteworthy that the Burial Service in the Book of Common Prayer makes no mention of a coffin, and it is perhaps not a wholly natural or admirable sentiment that has in later civilisation interfered in the return of earth to earth. If we can bring ourselves to do without coffin, can we not—literally, for Heaven's sake—dispense with sable mourning? We utter and echo the words "in sorrow and certain hope," and all the time stand glibbed in the refining symbol of despair. The women of ancient Rome, though without our faith, yet possessed a true instinct, for in white they went to bury their dead. And in white the field themselves the buried. It is convenient to be buried in mourning, is it not? The thing to symbolize is the healthy which triumphs over our mortality—the sun and certain hope, and hope cannot be symbolized by black.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

University v. R. E.

This League match was played on the University ground and resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

University.	
A. H. Remjahn, b Raworth...	21
O. Choa, c Lawrence, b Parnell	12
G. E. Marley, b Raworth...	22
F. A. Redmond, b Parnell...	54
R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, c	
Waller, b Raworth...	50
J. D. Wright, not out...	15
Lim Keng Sim, not out...	14
Yeoh Teik Es, D. K. Samy,	
W. Gittens, Aug Szes	
Ching, did not bat.	
Extras...	10
Total...	198

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Parnell...	13 2 65 2
Raworth...	12 0 71 3
Waller...	5 0 29 0
Lawrence...	3 0 21 0

R. E.	
Capt. Wahl, b Redmond...	28
Lt. Raworth, c and b Redmond	10
Opl. Waller, not out...	69
Spr. Parnell, st. Ponsonby	
Fane...	14
S. M. Jewsbury, b Marley...	24
Opl. Hooper, not out...	15
Opl. Back, Spr. Lewin, did	
not bat.	
L/O. Lawrence, c Marley, b	
Redmond...	15
Extras...	4
Total...	179

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Redmond...	17 2 84 3
Marley...	17 4 57 1
Yeoh Teik Es...	5 0 29 0
Ponsonby Fane...	3 0 22 0

Craigengower v. C.R.C.
This League match proved exciting and ended in a rather unexpected win for Craigengower. Batting first, C.R.C. did well, declaring for 155 with seven wickets down. At first, Craigengower were none too comfortable and it seemed that they would be accounted for with a less score than their rivals. However, the C. R. C. fielding became bad, and just on time the C. R. C. total was passed with the last man. Scores:—

C. R. C.	
Yew Men Teun, b Omar...	31
Cheng Chi, b Grimmett...	56
Ng Sze Kwong, c Ford, b	
Grimmett...	10
H. Ching, b Grimmett...	8
G. Lee, b Grimmett...	23
Un Hw Fan, c Bass, b Grimmett	
mett...	14
Wong Po Keng, not out...	3
James Wong, c Goldenberg, b	
Grimmett...	0
Oh ung Wing Kai, not out	
Extras...	9
Total (for 7 wks) dec.	155

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Omar...	19 1 63 1
Abbas...	7 2 13 0
Grimmett...	14 1 52 8
Lammert...	3 0 18 0

Craigengower.	
B. Bass, c Cheng, b Yew...	3
M. H. Abbas, b Un Hw Fan...	8
F. G. Thompson, c Ching, b	
Ng Sze Kwong...	45
T. F. Ford, c J. Wong, b Un	
Hw Fan...	4
A. W. Gimmett, c Cheng Chi,	
b Ng...	38
H. E. Lammert, run out...	0
G. Marley, c and b Ng Sz...	
Kwong...	1
J. D. Noria, c Ng, b Yew...	16
E. D. Bosh, not out...	14
U. Omar, c Ching, b Un...	27
A. Goldenberg, not out...	14
Extras...	2
Total (for 9 wks)...	172

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Un Hw Fan...	10 2 45 3
Yew Men Teun...	16 0 72 2
Ng Sze Kwong...	10 1 53 3
Hongkong C. C. v. Kowloon C. C.	

This friendly match was played on the Hongkong ground, the home side being severely defeated. Kowloon declared at 202 for six wickets, good batting being done by... while the home side only scored 67, as the batsmen were... of Parnell and Taylor. Scores:—

Kowloon.	
L. E. B. Hodge, b Donnelly...	8
A. de Souza, c Hammond, b de	
Bone...	45

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Patrolmen.
Blue uniform, caps without covers, will be worn on Patrol and Search duty until further orders. Mounted Police will wear cap covers. Men without winter uniform will wear white uniform and cap.

Winter Uniform.
On and from Friday, November 15th, blue uniform will be worn for all duties, day and night.

Members of No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company, No. 3 Company, Ambulance Band, Bagpipers and Drummers who have been passed for new issues of uniform and/or cap will attend at Noordin's shop for measurement.

L. J. Blackburn, c Thomas, b	
de R...	38
O. J. Stapleton, c de Rome, b	
Mase...	75
K. R. M. c. Kill, c Sutton, b	
Donnelly...	13
J. P. Robinson, b Donnelly...	5
H. H. Taylor, not out...	16
F. Wheeler, E. J. Edwards,	
B. Pestonji, b Overy, did not	
bat...	4
Extras...	4
Total...	202

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
T. E. Pearce...	5 0 41 0
D. E. Donnelly...	16 0 71 3
F. J. de Rome...	9 0 53 2
M. M. Mase...	3 3 0 23 1
Captain Gray...	1 0 5 0

Hongkong.	
T. E. Pearce, c Robinson, b	
Taylor...	29
Captain Gray, c Edwards, b	
Pestonji...	1
Ospt. Murray, b Pestonji...	1
F. J. de Rome, c Sousa, b	
Pestonji...	23
W. E. Evans, l.b.w. b Pestonji	
M. M. Mase absent...	0
E. R. Thomas, c Pestonji, b	
Taylor...	0
D. E. Donnelly, b Taylor...	0
F. Sutton, b Taylor...	0
R. Austin, c Pestonji, b Taylor	
Major Hammond, not out...	4
Extras...	1
Total...	67

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
R. Pestonji...	10 4 15 4
H. H. Taylor...	10 1 51 5

Civil Service "B." v. Police.	
This friendly game ended in a draw, the features of the match being King's 60 not out for the Police and D. Hammond's 57 for other side, while Boylanes did the "hat trick" for the Police.	
Scores:—	
B. Rd, b Boylanes...	6
Field, b D. Hammond...	12
Cockle, b Drummond...	3
Hilland, c Fincher, b Roy-	
lanes...	13
Moss, b Boylanes...	0
Taylor, l.b.w., b Boylanes...	9
Mackenzie, c Knight, b Roy-	
lanes...	0
King, not out...	60
D. Ring, c and b Drummond	
Matthews, c (sub), b Knight	
Mason, c Boylanes, b (sub)	
Extras...	14
Total...	143

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Boylan...	10 1 36 5
Drummond...	12 0 44 2
Flint...	1 0 3 0
Knight...	3 0 18 1
Robustante...	5 3 0 22 1

Civil Service.	
Foulde, b Matthews...	4
Roe, c King, b Matthews...	14
Drummond, b King...	67
Knight, st. Knight...	
Mackenzie...	1
Fincher, c Cockle, b Bird...	14
Lyon, c Mackenzie, b King...	8
Boylan, not out...	2
Flint, not out...	1
McLeod, c and b King...	4
Extras...	6
Brithwick and A. N. O her	
(sub), did not bat.	
Total (for 7 wks)...	199

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Matthews...	9 0 18 2
Mackenzie...	5 0 24 1
Mason...	2 0 16 0
Bird...	3 0 18 1
King...	4 0 30 3

HONGKONG OVERCROWDING.

More Suggestions by Mr. Bowley.

At to-morrow's Sanitary Board meeting Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will move:—

"1. That in order to relieve the congestion of the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon, which constitutes a serious danger to the Public Health, the Board recommends the Government:—

(a) to take immediate steps by levelling undeveloped Crown Land at Kowloon and elsewhere and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes, to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred.

(b) to undertake the systematic resumption and re-construction of the most insanitary portions of the City.

"2. That the Board, apprehending the possibility of a serious epidemic occurring in the Colony, requests the Government to restore the Sanitary Staff to its full complement as soon as possible by the temporary engagement of suitable persons from outside the Civil Service, in order to prevent the routine work of the Department falling into arrears."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN,
We have pleasure in announcing that we have this day established ourselves as Merchants, Shipping Agents, and Coal Contractors at No. 2, Connaught Road, and that we have succeeded The Okura Trading Co., Ltd., at the same premises. Their business hereafter will be carried on by us as their agents.
for FUKUKAWA & CO., LTD.
S. W. FUJITA.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1918.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN,
We have this day transferred our office to Messrs. Fukukawa & Co., Ltd. and appointed them as our agents in Hongkong and Canton.

for OKURA TRADING CO., LTD.
J. MOGL.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1918.

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Telephone No. 141. Charter Road.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Yokohama Maru 12,341	(SATUR. 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.)
	*Tamba Maru 11,251	(SATUR. 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru 7,600	(SATUR. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru 7,000	(FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at noon.)
	*Tama Maru 7,000	(SATURDAY, 22nd Nov.)
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAWARE, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY.	
MELBOURNE	VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA, CANAL.	
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* Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.For further information apply to
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B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	14th Nov.
TOYO MARU	20,000	24th Nov.
KIYO MARU	20,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

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For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Singan	12th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	14th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Nov. 11, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijpanas	Tjilatjap	in port	12th Nov.	Saigon
Biliton	Java & M'sar	in port	16th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Schiedyk	Java	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	Saigon
Tilmanoeok	Java	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	Shanghai
Nias	Java	25th Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	Shanghai

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Hailong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan... A. E. Hodgins... FRI., 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

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For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Thur., 14th Nov. at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Tungshing	Thur., 14th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITAI" calling at Swatow and Amoy. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. It is a vessel of excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated on chart.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for cargo and passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datin. IENTSEN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wedowai and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A Good Start.

The Daijoku Steamship Co. of Tokyo has declared a 25 per cent. dividend for its first year, during which a net profit amounting to ¥69,700 was realised.

More Ships.

The Fujinatsuta Shipbuilding Yard, Shikoku, is said to be ready to commence the construction of a number of large vessels upon receipt of U.S. iron materials in the second exchange, including two stock-holds of 3,600 tons. It is reported that the Yard is also planning the construction of a dock capable of admitting vessels up to 5,000 tons.

Japanese Shipbuilding Construction.

About 10% steamers aggregating in about 300,000 tons altogether, have been constructed in Japan since the beginning of the year up to September last and it is estimated that more than 30 steamers aggregating about 1,000 tons, will be launched by the end of the year. If about 170,000 tons of cargo of smaller size be added, the total tonnage of vessels to be built during the year will aggregate more than 600,000.

Freight at Seattle.

Until the Far Eastern steamship lines have cut down the amount of freight at Seattle to 2,000 carloads, an embargo against any further shipments has been placed by the U. S. Railroad Administration. There now are 4,597 carloads of Far Eastern freight at Seattle, 600 carloads of which is in storage. The embargo ordered by the roads means that steamship companies must move 2,597 carloads of freight to get the accumulation down to what is regarded as a safe operating average.

A Japanese Dividend.

The Toyo Shosen Kaishiki Kaisha, of Kobe, proposes to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last term. This company was established in August 1916 with a capital of ¥2,500,000 and opened business with the Nireisan Maru, 1,057 tons, and the Suwayhiro Maru, 1,730 tons. The Nireisan Maru sank some time ago, and the company received ¥700,000 from the Kobe Marine Insurance Company. It is now carrying on business with the Suwayhiro Maru and some tug-boats.

The Canada Maru.

According to information reaching Yokohama, an attachment has been ordered by the local Court on the O.S.K. s. Canada Maru now under repair at a port in British Columbia. The vessel stranded off Victoria in the latter part of July, but was salvaged by the steamship Salvor, of Montreal. The owners of the Salvor have now filed a suit with the Court claiming \$20,000 for salvage work, and the order of attachment has been issued pending settlement of this claim.

Japanese Ambition at Shanghai.

It looks, says the "Shanghai Gazette," as though the Japanese were trying to monopolise a certain section of the Pootung riverside for shipping business. They have recently, in addition to their old wharves opposite Tung Kah Doo and other places, bought the Tung Kah Doo, Pootung wharf, and the Tung Tsung Foh wharf. Now they are buying the Zang Nyl, Noun Ching and Yung Dah wharves, which are adjacent to the Tung Tsung Foh wharf. A Japanese contemporary informs us that it is the intention of the Japanese shipping companies to make a large wharf for Japanese shipping. The new property goes to the Mitsubishi Company.

Leasing "China Merchant" Ships.

Chinese papers report that a new steamship company is about to be formed at Shanghai by Chinese merchants abroad which will lease ships from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company for the Pacific trade to carry passengers and cargo. At the last meeting of the directors of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., it is understood, it was decided to charter six of the Company's fleet to the Chinese Pacific S. N. Co., by which name the new concern will be known. The names of the six vessels are the Hainkong, Hainchang, Kwangse, Kwangping, Izumi and Chiyuan, and the charter price is to be fixed at \$75,000 per month. It is further reported that both parties have agreed that the terms and conditions will be concluded shortly.

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NOTICE.

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Canton:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A. A. B. C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Benth's.

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading, for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expenses and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 18th November, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE UPHEAVAL IN GERMANY.

Kaiser's Effort to Retain Throne.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8. The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the Kaiser refused the Socialist suggestion of voluntary abdication. The Kaiser in formed the Minister of the Interior that he would refuse to abdicate at a moment when peace was being concluded which would mean surrendering Germany to the Entente. Abdication would produce complete anarchy and augmentation of Bolshevism for which he would not assume responsibility.

The Social Democratic ultimatum as regards the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday on Nov. 8. A later message reported that the time limit was extended to six in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government, and the reformation of the Prussian Ministry along the lines of the Reichstag majority parties. "Vorwaerts," publishing the ultimatum, said: "Peace is assured. In a few hours an armistice will have been concluded."

Bow to His Fate.

The Kaiser has decided to renounce the throne.

Further Abdications.

Basel, Nov. 9. A message from Munich states that a meeting in the Diet building on the 8th decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.

A message from Berlin says that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

Chancellor Seeks to Resign.

London, Nov. 9. A wireless German message says: In view of the altered parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden has tendered his resignation which has not yet been accepted. The Kaiser, says a Copenhagen message, asked Prince Max to remain in office for the present.

Bavaria a Republic.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

A message from Munich reports that a Soldiers' Work-ers' and Peasants' Council has been formed at Munich and has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforth Bavaria will be a free State and that a Peoples' Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile the Council has constituted itself a Diet. The proclamation adds that the democratic socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realise a peace for Germany which shall preserve the country from the worst. A Constituent National Assembly elected by all adults will, if possible, be convoked. A new time is dawning in Bavaria which will make Germany ready for the League of Nations. Revolution was necessary in order at the last moment to prepare for peoples' self-government without too terrible shocks before the enemy armies stream across our country or before the troops after the armistice cause chaos. The Council promises to suppress all excesses, maintain order and safeguard personal property. The soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on. All officials will remain at their posts. Fundamental social and political reforms are commencing immediately.

The Socialist Demands.

Basel, Nov. 9.

The proclamation of a Republic in Munich followed upon a monster meeting organised by the Socialist party. After many speeches it passed a resolution demanding the abdication of the Emperor, renunciation of the Crown Prince's right to the throne, acceptance of the armistice and introduction of an eight hours' day. A mile long procession, including numerous soldiers, marched to the Palace and Ministers where proclamations were hurriedly posted urging calm.

The Kaiser's Dowry.

Lyons, Nov. 9.

A Berne message states: A Proclamation, signed by Prince Max of Baden, was published on Saturday morning announcing the Abdication of the Kaiser. The Chancellor continues to exercise his functions pending an agreement upon the questions of the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prince and the nomination of a Regent. As soon as a new Chancellor is appointed, in connection with which the name of the Socialist Kert is mentioned, a General Election will be held for the election of a National Constituent Assembly. A great Socialist meeting at Munich passed a resolution, "inter alia," in favour of the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prince, the democratisation of the whole public administration, the acceptance of the conditions of the Armistice, the abandonment of all ideas of defence, taking steps towards demobilisation, the prevention of the workers being idle and an eight-hours' day. A Soldiers' and Workers' Council has been formed under the presidency of a Socialist, and a Republic has been proclaimed.—French wireless.

Banks Stop Payments.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

It is reliably reported that owing to the rush on the banks of Berlin the banks have stopped payment.

Disorders Spreading.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.

An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the northern provinces shows that disorders have extended further. In Bremen speeches were made in the market place by an Independent Socialist who was recently released from prison and by some soldiers demanding a Socialist Republic and a Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the liberation of military prisoners and the opening of the civil prisons. It is reported from Hamburg that the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils Central Bureau has announced that all official and military buildings will be occupied, provisions and magazines guarded and plunderers punished with immediate death. Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic is restricted to two trains. The leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order. According to reports hitherto this has not been done. There have been excesses and small groups of troops have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

The "Social Democratic" Berlin correspondent states that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany. There are two hundred thousand deserters at present in Berlin.

Revolutionary Hamburg.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.

The "Hamburg Echo" has been rechristened "The Red Flag." It reports that ten were killed in the fighting at the barracks. Bundesrat military headquarters early fell into the hands of the revolutionaries as the Commander and Staff had already quitted Hamburg. The latter officers have occupied all stations.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE VICTORIES IN THE WEST.

Splendid British Progress.

London, Nov. 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Advancing in driving rain our troops substantially progressed southward of the Mons-Condé Canal. On the right we captured Avesnes and passed the line of the Avesnes-Mauberge road northward and southward of Avesnes. In the centre we cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway westward of Maubeuge. On the left we captured Malpaquet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour Thulin and are advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal. Further north, his flank threatened by our advance, the enemy is withdrawing southward of Tournai. We captured Conde and crossed the Scheldt Canal southward of Antwerp and captured Laplayne and Berlay. We hold the western portion of Tournai. Since Nov. 1st, we have prisoner eighteen thousand, taking several hundred guns.

Capture of Maubeuge.

London, Nov. 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Maubeuge has been captured by the Guards and Sixty-Second Divisions. We have progressed southward of that town and are well eastward of Avesnes-Mauberge road. Between Maubeuge and Mons-Condé Canal we are pushing towards Perwez. Northward of Tournai we are established on the east bank of the Scheldt about Herinnes and Berchem.

French Pursuit of the Germans.

London, Nov. 8.

A French communique says: The pursuit of the enemy continued all day long, a large extent of territory and numerous French inhabitants being liberated. We increased our advance eastward of the Avesnes-Lacapelle road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thoa between Origny and Liart and are establishing bridge-heads on the northern bank despite violent resistance. We border the Meuse from Mezieres to opposite Bazellies. We have taken over two thousand prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on Friday evening, says: The French have covered between seven and ten miles since dawn pursuing the enemy. Street fighting occurred this morning in the streets of a suburb of Sedan west of the Meuse. The Germans eventually retired to the east bank leaving a number of prisoners. All the remaining bridges of the Meuse were exploded at noon. The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single days' march from the frontier.

More American Captures.

London, Nov. 8.

An American communique says: We have wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights eastward of the Meuse and drove him back into the lowlands of the Woerre on a front of fourteen kilometres. We advanced to a depth of six kilometres, taking Lissey, Ecury, Breheville, Pouville, Damvillers, Flabas and many other towns and villages. We captured six heavies and many machine guns, rifles and prisoners, and a large airplane workshop. Our aviators bombed and machine-gunned enemy concentrations in the region of Baalen and Remeville and blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy. We shot down four balloons and three airplanes.

KING EMMANUEL VISITS TRENT.

Rome, Nov. 9.

King Emmanuel has visited Trent and received an ovation.

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE.

London, Nov. 8.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Hughes's statement that the peace terms had been definitely settled at the recent conference at Versailles without consulting the Dominions renders necessary a statement of the actual position. The British Government has always recognised that the magnificent efforts and sacrifices by the Dominions and India entitled them to an equal voice with the United Kingdom in the settlement of the terms of peace. The whole question of the general peace settlement was exhaustively discussed by the Imperial War Cabinet last year, whereat Australia, for domestic reasons, was not represented. The conclusions were communicated to Australia and were again reviewed by the Imperial War Cabinet this year, wherein Australian representatives participated.

The British representatives at the recent Supreme War Council have done nothing inconsistent with these general conclusions, nor has the effective attainment in the final peace terms of any special objects to which the attention of the Imperial War Cabinet was drawn by the representatives of the Dominions and India been precluded or prejudiced. The British Government has every intention of associating the Governments of the Dominions and India with itself in every stage in future discussions of the terms of peace. The Governments of the Dominions and India have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to come over or send representatives with a view to remaining in constant and closest touch with developments and being represented at the Inter-Allied Conference to be convened shortly in order to consider in detail the practical application of the general principles of the peace settlement.

(Continued on page 8)

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "BOUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The above mentioned vessel, having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th and 8th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA-MUTUAL-STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Ho's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 8th November, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

For China Mail & CHINA ASSOCIATED form Shanghai on Friday, November 8th.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"MANIFESTO"—HONGKONG.

Codes Used A.1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	HEIGHT OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	20'	10'	10'
SAIKOKE				
SAIKOKE DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'
SAIKOKE SLIP	100'	20'	10'	10'
SAIKOKE DOCK	100'	20'	10'	10'
SAIKOKE SLIP	100'	20'	10'	10'

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.A., Chief Manager, Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

SERBIANS PUSHING FORWARD.

London, Nov. 8.
A French eastern communique says: On the Danube between Razias and Semlin and on the Save between Semlin and Mitrovica and Serbians broke down German resistance and crossed to the northern bank. They continued to pursue the Germans northwards. The Serbians have reached Visegrad in Bosnia and are marching upon Sarajevo at the request of the Jugo Slav Government.

THE GOEBEN TO BE INTERNED.

London, Nov. 8.
The Germans having transferred the Goeben to the Turks the battleship will be interned in a Turkish port.

R.H.K.Y.C.

Highly Successful Opening Cruise.

It is doubtful whether the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club ever held a more successful opening cruise than that which took place on Saturday and which drew a very large gathering to the Club-house premises and the lawn. The scene was a very animated one, and everyone present spent thoroughly enjoyable time. Amongst those present were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government and Commodore Garner, while many naval and military officers also attended. Besides the sailing event, there were aquatics and rowing, while a feature of the proceedings was the entertaining of men from H.M.'s Navy. The day was an ideal one in every respect, and the officials of the Club are to be congratulated on the excellence of the arrangements. The afternoon's proceedings were enlivened by music supplied by a naval band, while the Kongmoon Minstrels (Messrs. Aslett, Harzies Wood and Thompson) provided plenty of fun, and gave great delight to the many children present. The afternoon's events resulted as follows:—

CHINESE AND ENGLISH RIGGED CRUISERS.

Chinese Rig.	English Rig.
Hoop	Corrected
Course	Time.
Finishing	Time.
Time.	Time.
Dorothy (Mr. Hurley) ... 230 3 16 15 3 13 45 1	
Niobe ... 140 3 16 24 3 14 42 2	
Onone ... 321 3 13 8 2 1 33	
Lady Jean ... DNS	
Helen ... DNS	
English Rig.	

Irene (Mr. Denison) 9 10 3 02 35 2 53 25 1	
Norseman 10 00 3 05 38 2 55 38 2	
Vera ... 8 20 3 07 15 2 58 55 3	
Mist ... 12 33 3 14 15 3 01 45 4	
Feather ... 9 10 3 18 0 3 08 50 5	
Queen Bee 11 40 3 23 22 3 11 42 6	
La Cigale ... DNS	
Vesper ... DNS	

RACING YACHTS (LADIES RACES).

Handicap Class.
Bolla (Miss Denison) scr. 3 06 05 3 06 05 1
Dorothea (Miss Ramsey) 3 11 3 09 56 3 08 45 2
Diana ... 3 11 3 10 03 3 08 52 3
Dione ... scr. 3 06 55 3 03 55 4
Jessie ... DNS
Colleen ... DNS

One Design Class.

Daphne (Mrs. Stoneman) scr. 3 17 05 3 17 05 1
Aila (Miss Robertson) scr. 3 17 38 3 17 38 2
Bonita ... scr. 3 19 28 3 19 28 3
Halcyon ... D.N.F.

Heyward Days Class.

Lysbeth (Mrs. Harston) scr. 3 22 10 3 22 10 1
Ursula (Miss House) scr. 3 23 45 3 23 45 2
Liza ... scr. 3 29 17 3 29 17 3
Dawn ... scr. 3 29 20 3 29 20 4
Owl ... scr. 3 41 07 3 41 07 5

Gael Class.

Gael (Miss Stokes) ... scr. 3 31 31 3 31 31 1
Astoria (Miss Wise) 20 3 37 45 3 37 25 2
Dorothy ... 20 3 39 43 3 39 43 3
Toinette ... DNS
Joan ... DNS
Thecla ... DNS

Service Sailing Race.

Commodore Garner and crew 1
Captain Edwards and crew ... 2
Mr. Barber and crew ... 3

ROWING AND AQUATICS.

Naval Whalers.
H.M.S. ... 1
H.M.S. ... 2
H.M.S. ... 3

THE CANTON GOVERNMENT.

Text of Memorandum to America.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau sends us the following message which has been sent by the National Assembly at Canton to the presiding officers of the Congress of the United States of America, Washington:—
Gentlemen,—Regarding the recent peace overtures in Europe we are deeply inspired by the fact that your Government is for the sake of maintaining righteous principles, directing all efforts to secure a perpetual peace for the world. Following your wise steps the Republic of China, a year ago, severed diplomatic relations with, and subsequently declared war upon, Germany, the country which defied the laws of nations and relied on brutal force. China could not have better discharged her obligations towards the world, neither has she succeeded in maintaining law and order within the country because of internal strife which causes the country to disintegrate. For over a year our people have been making tremendous sacrifices in the hope of securing permanent internal peace. Because Germany relies on brutal force to defy International Law, the Allies engaged in the great war; so, for like reasons, the people of China are opposing armed resistance against the Peking illegal Government. Now the Allies are taking a firm ground to secure a righteous and permanent peace in Europe, just as the people of China for similar reasons refuse to patch up matters in order to obtain momentary tranquility.
The Republic of China and the establishment of the National Assembly is based on the Provisional Constitution. Finding that neither the Constitution nor the Parliament affords any opportunity for their selfish interests, the militarists and the old mandarin class have determined to destroy them even by force. If the people of China should for the sake of peace, yield to such humiliations, the country, henceforth, may have no justice but would be ruled by power; no law but the will of might. Thus the foundation of the country would be jeopardised and the people have nothing to reply upon. This is not only intolerable to the people of China, but your people, renowned as the defenders of right, would be reluctant to witness this. In securing peace small grievances may be disregarded but the principles of law must be upheld. With the avowed purpose to defend the Constitution and restore the Parliament, the Constitutionalists have been struggling most difficultly for over a year, confronting all dangers and obstacles to attain their object. When the National Parliament was legally established in the second year of the Republic, your country was the first to recognise it. When Yuan Shih-kai conspired to become Emperor, the Parliament was once dissolved by force. It was reconvened at Yunnan's downfall. Last year, it was again illegally dissolved. We, the members, under many difficulties, have been able to secure a quorum to open formal session at Canton. As the Constitution and the Republic are at stake we must have a decisive contest with the militarists until the Constitution and the Parliament are restored. This is the only solution for the present issue of China. Although the world is anxious for peace the ultimate goal should not be indecisive. The members of the Chinese Parliament believe that those who maintain the right principle to suppress Teuton militarism would not render assistance to the militaristic and lawless Peking Government to compel our people to forsake their object in upholding the Constitution in order to secure dishonourable peace.
As the Parliament is in session at Canton, Canton must undoubtedly be the seat of the regular government. We hope that you will maintain the same righteous principle which you manifested in the second year of our Republic in order that peace may be hastened and the friendship of the nations may be strengthened.

Youths in American Army.

The House of Representatives Military Committee recently voted a favourable report on the Man Power Bill, with an amendment providing that youths of 18 to 20 should be placed in a separate and classification called up for military service after men of 20 to 25.

THE ENEMY COLLAPSE.

Sermon by Union Church Pastor.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service was held at the Union Church yesterday morning when a large congregation assembled. The Church was prettily decorated with a profusion of fruits and flowers donated for distribution among the patients of the Military and Naval Hospitals. During the service the usual harvest hymns were sung and a collection on behalf of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals realized a goodly sum.

Rev. Mr. J. Kirk Macdonald was the preacher. He took for his text Psalm 135/1 "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion we were like them that dream." The preacher discoursed interestingly, taking the approaching end of the war as a parallel with the gathering of a harvest. He said: To day our annual Harvest Sunday falls and at the same time a point has been reached in the critical history of the times which none of us will ever forget. This beautiful psalm seems to sum it all up so appropriately that we cannot pass it by. It commemorates a time of change, change for the better in the fortunes of the much enduring race. "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion." It speaks of deliverance after long waiting as being like the happy Harvest Home following on protracted anxious suspense. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." Three Sundays ago it was when the news came that the enemy was asking for an armistice. That proposal of three weeks ago did not turn out to mean all that the most sanguine thought it might. It has had a devious history since, and the enemy has had to be told now that anything more he may have to say on the subject might be said to the Generalissimo in the field. But those weeks have been literally crowded with good news. Indeed the whole of the last three months has been. Daily, almost hourly victories have crowned deservedly the armies of the Allies, gloriously led, daunted by no difficulty, rising to every demand. The enemy's two remaining colleagues, Turkey and Austria, have yielded without conditions. The German nois is being shown that it is impossible for them to hold their ground. Mile after mile they are being forced from the lands they wrongfully invaded and for four years foully desecrated. The grim reality that nations, even the most powerful, must reap as they choose to sow, is at long last coming home to the German people. Their reigning house, after bringing the Empire to the verge of ruin, has begun to divest itself of the authority it claimed to hold by Divine right. The autocrat whose "tongue walked through the earth" in blasphemy and boastfulness is putting his lips to a draught of humiliation such as can seldom have fallen to the lot of man. The ruling caste who aided and abetted him and the whole nation who loved to have it so and would have defied their Emperor if his ambitions had succeeded, are seeking for means of escape from the responsibility for their joint crimes. They will seek in vain. Judgment is near and can now be averted. The moral law to which men and nations alike must in the end submit is receiving a vindication as plain as in the days when Jewish prophets beheld almost the visible hand of God outstretched to rebuke oppressors and restrain inordinate ambitions and curb unscrupulous pride.

It has been a long way and a hard one. Even we in this safe and sheltered spot realise that. Only in a faint degree are we able to realize the long drawn torture of Belgium, of France, of Serbia, Armenia, Poland, Roumania, all sacrificed without compunction that a set of scientific savages might seize what they claim to be their due place in the sun. Yet we have had anxiety enough, dark hours sufficient, black moments of a kind which none who lived through them can ever forget. Superficially the comparatively easy tenor of our ways may not have been greatly interfered with. But that has only been superficial, though often doubtless we have felt like blaming ourselves about it or perhaps casting reproaches upon others. Always in the background has been the knowledge that everything we value, simply everything, has been at stake. France, Britain, America, the homes and nurseries of human liberty, were marked down for destruction by the black eagles of Central Europe. The man or woman who doubts

that to-day must have an incurable genius for perversity. There were moments, too, when it seemed as if that fearsome nightmare might become a reality. Have you forgotten the days before the battle of the Marne when the French Government moved to Bordeaux and the enemy thought himself as good as in Paris? No need to dwell on the set-backs and disappointments which protracted the long sickness of hope deferred—the Dardanelles, the Russian defection, the Italian collapse, and then, worse than that, the dark days of last March and April, when the armies of France and Britain stood with backs to the wall and almost it seemed to the waiting world that the blonde beast might have his way. No we cannot forget these hours, even though our faith did not give way in the worst of them, our faith in God and under him in the superb valour of the French and British soldier and the support almost too late but eagerly hurried over the Atlantic. We knew the fate which was designed for us if those unbreakable lines should have given way, if the British soldier had done the thing he does not do, believed he was beaten as the German said he was and half the world believed. The war would not have ended even then, but the difficulty of carrying on would have been terribly increased, the toll prolonged and the chance of a really satisfactory ending sadly diminished. But in the course of it so great a change has come that we cannot keep pace with it. There have been times when hard tidings were our constant portion. We almost learned to expect bad news. We did our best to bear up under it and now that the depressing nightmare is lifted it needs an effort to relate ourselves to the changed world. "Peoples that walk in darkness have seen a great light. They that dwell in the land of the shadow of death upon them hath the light shined; they joy before Thee according to the joy of Harvest as men rejoice when they divide the spoil. For the yoke of his burden and the rod of his oppressor Thou has broken as in the day of Midian." So sings Isaiah on the deliverance of his people and prophetically of the world-wide deliverances under the promised Prince of Peace. The man is blind who does not see in the events of our own times a long stage consummated in the slow and toilsome path of emancipation. Crowns and thrones are perishing. We know not from day to day what further ill-founded domination may be forced from its unrightful place, but the King of Righteousness is coming more and more into His own. We are in sight to-day of perhaps the most notable triumph over the powers of darkness which the political history of the world has ever witnessed. The captivity of scores of subject races has been turned. The threat against the great nations which had learned to walk at liberty has been averted and we to-day have as good and definite a cause of thanksgiving as there was on the morning when Miriam and her maidens sounded their timbrels after Pharaoh and his chariots were sunk in the Red Sea.

"We were like them that dream." Too good to be believed. God's great gifts, always are the day they dawn upon us, even though they may have long been supplanted, toiled for, expected. The reference books send us back to ancient Grecian history for a parallel to our psalm. It is told by Livy that when the Romans had conquered Philip of Macedonia they restored liberty through the Greek cities and proclaimed it when a vast multitude was assembled in the Circus for the Isthmian games. The people he says could not believe their ears, for the proclamation had to be repeated by Herod and then the crowd gave way to transports of delight.

Well, Little and Ostend sound nearer than Athens or Corinth, and it was but yesterday that many a town and village in those familiar regions as well as others in Serbia and Italy welcomed their deliverers with overwhelming joy, proportioned to the sufferings of the dreadful years. Liberty is dawning upon many a province both in Western and Eastern Europe, Serbia, Palestine, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Serbia have had their age-long fetters broken asunder. There is much yet to do, of course—work of re-shaping and re-planting which

will tax every energy for many years to come, but the day of political oppression is finally over and the men who exploited it are disappearing amid the merited execration of mankind. Their dreams shattered now and for ever more, and the vision of a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness, the vision which has never ceased to haunt the heart and drawn the hopes of man has, at last drawn near out of the cloud-land of impossibility to which in our unbelief we have been too ready to assign it.

In ages to come when this vast and critical struggle is seen from a "distance" it will be said that the triumph of righteousness came at a time of supreme importance in the general history of the world. East and West were meeting as they could not have met before. There was a stirring of awakened life throughout the older civilisation aroused by the extraordinary material prosperity of Europe and America. The races of East were entering upon a new era and stood upon much uncertainty as regards the principles on which to attempt the advances which were being forced upon them. They have been watching this struggle between the great European powers and the issues of it cannot but greatly effect their future. The triumph of Germany would have pointed them to materialism and unscrupulous selfishness as the path of success. Right would have seemed impotent against might. The teaching of Jew and Christian, both that a just God rules the world, would have seemed to be proved false. The Jews were always jealous on this point and did not forget the effect upon the heathen world of God's manifest providences towards themselves. Our Psalm brings this out in the second verse. "Then was our month filled with laughter and our tongue with singing." Then said they among the heathen The Lord hath done great things for them." The laughter and singing were heard afar off and to-day the thanksgiving of the Allies will resound through the whole world and will send home a greatly needed lesson that when the hosts of Midian go out they challenge the stars in their courses.

It is now written in characters unmistakable that it is not safe to do wrong. The superman takes rank with the boyzeman in the light of events. The philosophy which evolved him is discredited and the nation that thought to incarnate him is being made to lick the dust. The Lord has done great things for the nations who ventured "all rather than give place to the would-be tyrant of the modern world, and the lesson is impressive for all mankind and for all time.

Japan, and in a sense China, have been allied with us in the war, but we who live here are well aware how much admiration of German might and success exists openly or secretly in these countries. The same holds of the neutral nations, such as there are in Europe. Material success affects men's moral judgments more than they often know, so long as the wicked are flourishing like the green bay tree there are more to envy and imitate than to take warning. It is true that the crimes by which Germany has defiled herself had shocked the conscience of mankind; but the world being what it is the offences would all have been palliated if the object had been attained and Germany had succeeded in making herself the mistress of half the world. It is astonishing what will be condoned in this world if only it can be shown to pay. The means may be exceptional, people admit, but they think in their hearts and sometimes assert in words that success justifies or at the least whitewashes them. Thank God there is not now enough success to provide even the thinnest coat of whitening for the sepulchre into which the masters and pastors of the German race thought fit to cast the standards of honour and civility and Christianity, which had been slowly reared among men. The deep-laying foundations of probity and righteousness have been shown to be the only security for human habitation. The busy houses reared upon mud have yielded in the day of storm and

A HEROIC SOLDIER.

Polla's Amazing Career.

The amazing and tragic career of Private Bertrand, belonging to the infantry, is told by his lieutenant in the Journal. Bertrand wears the French Legion of Honour, Military Medal, Military Cross with seven palms and five stars, British Military Cross, French Colonial and Morocco medal, the life-saving medal, and also a ribbon for wounds, as he has lost one arm and one leg, and has been otherwise mutilated, besides receiving some thirty bayonet wounds. He is 26. He enlisted at 18, and fought in Morocco, where he saved two officers and won the Military Medal. At the outbreak of the war he went through the Charleroi and Marne battles. At the latter he captured two German field-kitchens, having killed the cooks, and brought the kitchens with food ready to eat into the French lines. On the Yser and the Somme, fighting with the British troops, he made ten German prisoners with his own hands, and won the British Military Cross. He was five times taken prisoner and five times escaped.

After that he volunteered for the Near East, and at Monastir with one or two comrades he kept four machine-guns firing, and held an enemy battalion at bay, with the result that 200 prisoners were made. After that at Monastir he saved his captain and a nurse. In this affair he lost an arm, and was otherwise mutilated. He was sent back to France, and forty-eight hours after sailing his boat was torpedoed, and the explosion blew off his leg. He amputated the remainder of the limb himself with his own knife. He fell into the sea, and managed with his one arm to hang on to a floating spar. Then he caught sight of the ship's skipper who had had both arms blown off. He managed to pick him up and both men remained on the raft for three days and three nights. For this Bertrand was awarded a life-saving medal, the only medal left to him to win. This astounding career has been accompanied by the extraordinary tragedies of his family. His father enlisted at 53 at the beginning of the war, and was killed on September 2nd, 1914. His four brothers have all died for their country; the last surviving one had lost both arms and both legs and was blinded, and mercifully died a month ago. Bertrand's old mother has just died also, overcome by the succession of tragedies, and Bertrand remains alone of the family with his sister aged 9, of whom he is the sole support.

great is the fall of it. Our psalm closes with a proverb whose suggestion is as clear as this day. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy etc." It has been indeed a sowing in tears. The last thing we can forget to-day or will ever overlook is the costliness of every real advance on the upward path trod by the children of men. The joy of harvest has behind it the whole toil and anxiety of the husbandmen whose all is cast into the earth. Let the seed sowing its own life, abide by itself alone and bring forth no fruit. Who of us have gone dry-eyed through the bitter years? What soul has not felt the load of anxiety and uncertainty personal, national and worldwide? But the number of the world's tears to-day is the measure of the good stored up for the time to come. Our tears are the misty prism through which we discern the many coloured bow of heavenly promise, ethereal the passing clouds, and sure as the promise of seed time, time and harvest while the earth remains is the covenant ratified once again in the transcendent experiences of this pregnant time, that nothing done and nothing unearned at the demand of duty, of conscience, of loyalty to right and God is accomplished or endured in vain. Take that doubtless to your hearts and know that your children's children will proclaim it true. "He that goeth forth weeping bearing precious seeds shall doubtless come again with joy bringing his sheaves with him."

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

Lyon, Nov. 8.
The German Delegates arrived at Marshal Foch's Headquarters and made a formal request for an Armistice.

The text of the Allies' conditions was read to them and a copy handed to the Delegation. They then requested that fighting should be suspended. This was refused.

The "Parliamentaires" then asked to be allowed to communicate with their Government and send the text of the terms by courier to Spa, where the German Grand Headquarters are situated.

The necessary authority was given to the courier, who left for Germany. A delay of 72 hours has been allowed for the German reply, which must be handed over at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.—French wireless.

Paris, Nov. 8.

At Sedan, where in 1870 the issue of the Franco-Prussian war was decided, the enemy has fallen back at the very moment when the German envoys have arrived at Marshal Foch's Headquarters asking for terms of an armistice which will end the great war in favour of the Allies. The extremely fast advance frees large areas of invaded France and soon the liberation of the whole country west of the Meuse will be complete.

The German emissaries reached Marshal Foch's Headquarters on 7th November, Herr Erzberger being the civilian representative.—Havas.

A German wireless message announces that in order to permit the message of the German delegates orders were given to "cease fire" at the front from 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday.

A semi-official message states that the German plenipotentiaries have reached the French lines on their way to Marshal Foch.

Paris, November 7.
The French Press urges that the German envoys must be informed that in the event of any protraction of this hopeless conflict Germany will be required to pay the extra cost, day by day, within a given time, and an extra amount of indemnity will be added.—Havas.

London, November 8.

A wireless German official report states that Herr Erzberger, on behalf of the German Plenipotentiaries, has sent a message to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Military and Naval Commands as follows:—"At the Allied General Headquarters on Friday morning the Plenipotentiaries received the conditions of the Armistice as well as a formal demand that they must be accepted or refused within 12 hours, expiring at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. The German proposal for an immediate conclusion of a provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch. A German courier bearing the text of the conditions of the Armistice has been sent to Spa. Other means of communication are impracticable. Please acknowledge receipt and send back the courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending fresh delegates is unnecessary at present."

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.
The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from Headquarters.

The German Socialist members of the Reichstag have sent an ultimatum to the Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, that the Socialist members would resign from the Government unless the Kaiser and Prince abdicate forthwith.

London, Nov. 9.
A wireless German official report states that Kaiser has decided to renounce the Throne.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.
Since last night telegraphic communication between Berlin and Copenhagen has been discontinued.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.
Following the stoppage of telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin comes the announcement from Reuters' Correspondent at Amsterdam that, at the request of the Berlin postal authorities, telegraphic communication between Amsterdam and the following towns has ceased, namely, Berlin, Hamburg, Luebeck and Bremen.

Telegraphic communication between Amsterdam and Berlin has been resumed.

London, Nov. 8.
Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin has been resumed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.

A message from Vienna states that Emperor Karl has refused to sign the Armistice on the ground that the terms are dishonourable. The Chief of Staff, General von Arz, has signed the Armistice. The Emperor has handed over the Supreme Military Command to Field-Marshal Koerber.

Zurich, November 8.

The "Innsbrucker Nachrichten" announces that the Bavarian War Minister has telegraphed to the Tyrol National Council that the Armistice conditions compelled the sending on the 6th of strong Bavarian forces to Tyrol, and warning them that, in the event of obstacles, the troops have been ordered to force their passage.

Amsterdam, November 8.
The "Nieuw-Fre Press" states that the Austro-Hungarian Supreme Command, and likewise the Foreign Minister, have protested to Germany against the invasion. The journal declares that "the step endangers the Armistice as it is impossible for Austria to prevent the Germans from carrying out their intentions."

Paris, Nov. 8.

There was a large attendance at the French Senate to hear the official announcement of the signature of the armistice with Austria.

M. Pichon announced that German plenipotentiaries solicited the armistice. Old custom was revised and MM. Millies and Lacroix moved and seconded a Bill, which was adopted, declaring that "the Armistice, the Chief of the Government of the Republic, M. Clemenceau, the Premier and Minister of War, and Marshal Foch, the Generalissimo of the Allied armies, have deserved well of their country. The text of the present Bill shall be permanently inscribed at all Town Halls and Schools of the Republic."

The British Naval representative associated with Marshal Foch is Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and he will discuss questions relating to the armistice.

In Paris there were great manifestations of joy on hearing that the German emissaries had been directed to headquarters and the people are anticipating an early termination of the war.—Havas.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN VICTORY.

London, Nov. 8.

The Press Bureau reports that Mr. E. S. Montagu has telegraphed to General Marshall as follows:—"I congratulate you and the army under your command on your signal victory. The war in Mesopotamia has been a war of liberation. Its history is a history of ceaseless determination, patient preparation and dashingly successes, of persistence which reverses could not affect. The triumphs of General Maude's armies have been continued under your leadership and your final success is a fitting climax to campaigns which have culminated in the rescue of Iraq from the now totally defeated Turk. Officers and men of the Indian army have taken an ever memorable part in these great achievements."

SHIPBUILDING IN CHINA.

London, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Houston suggested the appointment of a tribunal to investigate the building of merchantmen in Shanghai and the action of Messrs. Vickers' representative in China in connection with the Kiangnan yard and the building of vessels for American interests.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he had enquired into the matter and the Government was satisfied that there was absolutely no necessity for such an enquiry.

THE ENEMY'S CRIMES.

London, Nov. 8.

The War Cabinet has authorised the Attorney-General to appoint a Committee to enquire into enemy breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, and the responsibility for these, with particulars, among the members of the German and other enemy forces, including highly placed individuals. The constitution of the Tribunal for the trial of these offences will include Sir John Macdonell, Chairman; Professor J. H. Morgan, Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION.

Lyon, Nov. 8.

A "Les Nouvelles De-la-Haye" message states that the fury and exasperation caused by the downfall of Germany have roused a genuine revolutionary agitation, extending from the Baltic to the North Sea.

The revolt broke out at Kiel on November 3, and, in spite of the troops, the mutineers became masters of the naval port and arsenal.

By the 5th inst. the whole of the port of Kiel and the ships there were under the control of the mutineers.

On the 6th and 6th inst. the mutiny extended to Wilhelmshaven, where the port and ships of the fleet soon joined the movement.

Reliable information has reached Amsterdam that in Hamburg, between 15,000 and 20,000 men belonging to the Garrison have joined the revolting sailors and strikers.—French wireless.

Copenhagen, Nov. 8.

The "Schleswig Volks Zeitung" states that Prince Henry of Prussia departed from Kiel on Wednesday. Although his automobile had a red flag and the Prince wore a red armband, he was recognised and pursued by automobiles with machine-guns, who fired a dozen shots, but apparently the Prince got away.

London, Nov. 8.

According to a message from The Hague additional causes of the German revolt were scarcity of food, the harsh treatment of sailors, and the collapse of Germany's military power. It is reported that nearly the whole fleet is now affected and it is confirmed that the movement has spread to Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremen and Heligoland. Herr Liebknecht has formed a Soldiers' Council at Bremen. The news of the revolt has caused the greatest excitement in Berlin, where the police occupy the factories. Meetings of Independent Socialists have been prohibited.

The Military and Naval revolt in Germany continues. It has spread to the Soldiers' Councils, which control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic ports.

The movement so far has been characterised by the absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except at Hamburg, from where there are only meagre details.

The German Naval schoolship Schleswig with 200 cadets and 130 marines have arrived at the Danish harbour of Marstal from Kiel, whence they fled during the revolt.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.

A message from Berlin states that the Commander of Brandenburg in a proclamation prohibits the projected formation of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils on the Russian model.

Travellers from Germany report that big disturbances occurred at Hanover. The mutineers took possession of the barracks and disarmed the officers, handcuffed and carried off the Commander of the Seventh Army Corps.

The State Secretary of the Food Department has issued a proclamation promising early alleviations of the present food shortages. It announces that peace and the raising of the blockade are now close at hand.

London, Nov. 8.
Following the recent report of Bolshevik propaganda in Sweden, it transpires that Denmark has taken Naval and Military precautions against the entrance of Bolshevik agitators, while the Swiss Government has expelled the Bolshevik delegates owing to their threatening attitude and has mobilised troops at Zurich owing to Extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening trouble on the occasions of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

DUTCH TROOPS RESTLESS.

The Hague, Nov. 9.

The War Minister said the recent military disorders had alarmed the country. It had even been questioned whether the troops were sufficiently reliable to co-operate properly in the defence of the country and the maintenance of neutrality.

THE SERBIAN ADVANCE.

London, Nov. 8.

A Serbian official report states:—"Our troops entered Toldara, Zepin and Mitrovitza and were also welcomed at Visegrad."

PORT OF SHANGHAI ON CHARGES.

London, Nov. 8.

The Port of London has raised its charges by 20 per cent.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

Amsterdam, Nov. 8.

A message from Warsaw says the Polish Cabinet has issued a manifesto that the interests of the privileged classes must give way to the will of the country. Therefore, a National Government will be formed forthwith, mainly consisting of the representatives of workers.

GERMAN BANK AT SHANGHAI.

Question of its Closing.

Peking, 28th October.—For

the information of the Chinese

Government authorities, the

Chinese news department of the

Asiatic News Agency has trans-

lated the article originally

appearing in a Shanghai

paper concerning the liquidation

of the D'Atche-Asiatische

Bank at Shanghai by the Chinese

Government into Chinese and

printed in the vernacular papers.

Now it learns that in order to

prevent inquiries from the

Entente Legations about the

important affair, the Chinese

Government is going to do

something to amend matters. The

Chief Manager of the Shanghai

Branch of the Bank of

China has been instructed by the

Central Government to look into

the matter and report in detail

for action forthwith. The ques-

tion of internment Mr. Figge is also

under consideration so that the

enemy banking institution can be

definitely closed up and thus shut

up the financial support of intrigu-

ing enemy subjects in this

country.

In view of the changed Euro-

pean War situation and the

necessity of ousting German

economical influences out of China

as desired by the Entente Powers,

the actual liquidation and closing

up of the German Bank at Shang-

hai will hasten the end of many

German firms, though many have

been passed into the hands

of the Chinese nominally

since the existence of the Allied

Economic Conference at Paris.

It is quite true that the

Germans, especially influential

Germans, have many friends in

high and responsible official

positions both in Peking and

the various provinces so that

they feel very reluctant to

do anything against them in

spite of China's declara-

tion of war against the Central

Powers; but in order to gain the

sympathy and friendship of the

Allies who will decide the future

destiny of China at the coming

Peace Tribunal, the new

President, Mr. Hu Shih-chang, and

his Cabinet are fully alive to the

seriousness of the questions about

enemy subjects so as to give

satisfaction to the Allied Powers.

The Central Government has

just wired orders to the Man-

churian Provinces cautioning the

civil and military governors

against the entry of enemy spies

and undesirable into China via

Siberia as Russia is still under

the control of the Bolsheviks and

that communications have been

received from the Allied Legat-

ions concerning the movements

of enemy agitators who are going

into Chinese Turkestan to inflame

the Mohammedans into rebellion

against the Allied cause and

China.

Shansi and the Plague

Some time ago plague was re-

ported to have again broken out

in Shansi and consequently the

Ministry of the Interior sent

Ching Tse-chi, senior clerk of the

Ministry, to make investigations

about the matter. Now according

to a report from Mr. Ching there

has been no plague in Shansi but

a kind of epidemic disease. The

Civil Governor of the province

has also sent a telegram to the

Government reporting that he is

having a prescription for curing

the disease distributed among the

people and that a great deal of

attention is being paid to public

health. The fact of the disease

has subsided since 15th ultimo.

He stated that it was not

dangerous and was not likely to

spread.

INTERNMENT OF
GERMANS.

The Situation in China.

Peking, 28th October. We understand that in connection with the internment of enemy subjects in China, certain Allied Legations have expressed dissatisfaction to the Central Government about the non-internment of Herr Cordes and Von Hanneken and some other prominent Germans under the pretext of "illness" etc., says the Asiatic News Agency. Now we are to understand that the case of Herr Cordes is real illness which has been examined by foreign-educated Chinese doctors of the Ministry of the Interior so that he will not be interned at the Abolition Temple at Fangshan district until his recovery. With reference to the case of Von Hanneken, the matter rests entirely with Mr. Tso Jui, (brother of Tschun Tso Kun of Chihli) and Lt. General Yang Yieh, Chief of the Tientsin Police who reported his condition as serious. During the course of the last few days, the Ministry of the Interior has twice wired to both Tso Jui and Yang Yieh urging the sending of Hanneken to the Capital for internment; but they gave no satisfactory reply neither did they send in any doctors' report about the actual condition of Hanneken. It appears Von Hanneken, who has been living over thirty years in China and previous to the Sino-Japanese War in 1894, Hanneken was in the employ of the Chinese Navy and Army, has many influential friends among the Chinese military men and Ying is one of them. As a matter of fact, the internment of enemy subjects in Tientsin and Peking is in the hands of the Tientsin Police authorities and it seems the orders of Peking are not explicitly obeyed by them in spite of the change of the new president. Further, we learn that Von Hanneken is not connected with the Ching Ching Mines and that he is under the protection of the Chinese police because there is a report that on account of the reverses suffered by the Armies of the Central Powers, Von Hanneken and other patriotic Germans want to take their own lives as they cannot bear the pitiful sight of losing prestige in the eyes of the Chinese who in the past regarded the German Army as invincible and irresistible! Up to the time of writing, we are informed that about fifteen Germans have been interned in the Internment Camp at Fangshan and that more are to be sent in later from Shanghai, Hankow and other ports.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/14
30 d/s 3/12 1/16
60 d/s 3/12 1/16
4 m/s 3/12 1/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 137 1/2
T/T Japan 138 1/2
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 76 1/2
co & New York 76 1/2
T/T Java 177 1/4
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 418 1/4
Demand, Paris 419

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/14
4 m/s D/P 3/14 1/2
6 m/s L/C 3/14 1/2
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne 3/14 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York 77 1/2
4 m/s Marks Nom.
4 m/s France 436
6 m/s France 441
Demand Germany Demand, New York 76 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 153 1/4
Demand, Singapore 137 1/2
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